



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

walk of an hour and a half. That afternoon we ascended the river about 5 miles to Burbo. On the 10th we made 25 or 30 miles, and on the 11th about the same number, when we reached our landing-place, Kekre in Webbo, say 70 miles from the mouth of the river. The river varied in depth from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  fathoms. Numerous towns, belonging to eight or ten tribes, whose territory extends on both sides of the river, are on its banks. In three of the tribes we have mission-stations, in charge of native catechists. The language is similar and understood by each other. We were always kindly received. Kekre is only a short distance from the rapids, which extend a mile or two below the falls. The river is divided by islands, making three falls, the highest about twelve feet. Above this, for a couple of days' journey, the river is obstructed by rapids, and there are in all five falls, beyond which the river runs for a long distance in a north-easterly direction. The land becomes hilly; hills are seen in all directions. For ourselves, we left the river at Kekre, and proceeded to our mission-station at Bohlem, 3 miles from the river, where we passed the night. Bohlem is finely situated on a hill surrounded by hills. The weather was cool and pleasant. On Friday, the 12th July, the thermometer stood at  $63^{\circ}$  at 6 A.M. We had a good fire in the stove to make ourselves comfortable. Saturday, we started at 6 A.M., in a north-easterly direction. Walking was laborious over hills covered with a fine growth of timber, the roots of which impeded our progress. We passed many streams; the ground was rich, and the rice was standing in the farms 5 feet high. At night we reached the Diebo tribe, having travelled about 25 miles during the day. By this people, who occupy four towns, we were kindly received; very few of them had ever seen the face of a white man. We rested on Sunday the 14th, except to visit two towns for preaching. The Greybo language had here to be translated into that which the people spoke; it was similar to the Greybo, but not sufficiently alike for the people to hear well. We learned from our guide that there were twelve tribes beyond us, under the jurisdiction of one man who lived two days' journey from us.

We were obliged to return to Cape Palmas, being unable to proceed further; we met with no hindrances from the natives. One important fact, however, I learned from one of the natives with whom I conversed about the country towards the interior. It was this: that near the source of the Cavalha river another river flows from the hills, by which the natives receive English goods, cloths, salt, guns, &c., from vessels at its mouth. This river they call *Niga*. The natives in the interior make cotton cloths, some of which I saw. I have very little doubt but that one of the sources of the Niger will be found a few weeks' travel east of Cape Palmas, and that this is the river to which the native referred. Our journey home was speedily made, taking but one day on the river.

---

5. *Excursion from Queensland towards the Interior of Australia.* By E. B. CORNISH, Esq.

Communicated by F. WALKER, Esq.

THE following is the extract from the letter of my correspondent in Queensland, Australia, which I promised to send. It appears to me valuable, as showing how near the enterprise of the squatters in Queensland has approached to the line of march of Burke, Wills, and Grey, in their recent and fatal passage to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

"You are aware that I was going, when I last wrote, to look at some country William Landsborough had discovered to the westward. On the 24th June five of us started from Broadsound. As I was in haste, and as Landsborough did not wish more fuss than was necessary to be made (the district in

which it is situated not being yet proclaimed), we parted on Peek Downs,—Landsborough and Kemmis made for Fort Cooper: Buchanan (who jointly with Landsborough discovered the country), I, and a black fellow started for the westward.

Never was there a party better equipped for a short exploring trip. We had 16 picked horses, 5 of them carrying packs. Our provisions consisted of 40 lbs. of prime dried beef, cured with sugar, 120 lbs. of flour, and tea and sugar in abundance. On the 1st July we camped on Phillip's Creek, near the Mount of that name, crossed the range at Shepherd's Awl, and steered by compass west by south; crossed the Belyando on the fourth day, and when 20 miles west of it saw Mount *Narrien*, which bore from us east by south, and we estimated its distance to be about 45 miles. About 20 miles further on we crossed the watershed of a large river (not laid down in the maps), which we supposed to be the Cape of Leichardt. From that river to the river which we named the Landsborough (*quere* the Thomson of Mitchell)—or rather to the good country which commences about 30 miles from it, a distance of 130 to 160 miles—we crossed no creeks of any consequence, and the chief part of the country produced nothing but desert-grass. We were generally lucky, however, in getting nice spots to camp on, and we kept our horses in good condition. I must say, with regard to this good country, that, notwithstanding the distance was 100 miles further from the Belyando than it was thought to be, it was quite up to what had been said of it. In fact, I never saw it equalled in Australia, take its position and distance from a shipping port out of consideration. The river runs south-west, has in places a great number of channels, and is evidently subject to very high floods. The position of this country at its centre we found to be E. long.  $143^{\circ} 40'$ , S. lat.  $22^{\circ} 30'$ . On our return we travelled 50 miles on one of the main branches or tributaries of the river, the country of which was well watered and at places very fine; but after leaving this creek we did not cross a watercourse of any description for 90 miles, and the country was almost entirely covered with desert-grass until we approached the Cape. We were lucky, however, in getting water at times in puddles, and, although our horses were pulled down, we ourselves did not suffer. We reached Fort Cooper on our return in 35 days from our starting at Broadsound.

---

6. *Extracts from a Despatch from Governor SIR H. BARKLY to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, on BURKE'S Expedition.*

THE mystery in which the fate of the Victorian Exploring Expedition was shrouded, when I lately alluded to it, was soon afterwards dispelled on the arrival of Mr. Brahe from the relief party under Mr. Howitt, with intelligence that King, the sole survivor, had been found living among the natives on Cooper's Creek: his companions Burke, Wills, and Grey, having perished from exhaustion on returning from the Gulf of Carpentaria, which it now appears they reached in safety in the month of February last.

How thoroughly indeed the gallant band accomplished their perilous mission will be seen from the journals and charts of their leaders, which are fortunately preserved to us, and serve incontestably to prove that, without detracting from the credit due to McDouall Stuart, whose route was unknown to them and far distant from that they followed, to Burke and Wills exclusively belongs the honour of first crossing the Australian continent from sea to sea.

The details of their discoveries and of their sufferings will be best learned from the simple and touching narrative which poor Wills left behind him, coupled with the statement of King, which has been taken down by Mr. Howitt. But I will continue, for your Grace's information, the brief sketch of the history of the expedition begun in my despatch of the 20th July, No. 64.